

## 36,000 MEN SACRIFICED TO WIN THAUMONT

Slain in 4 Hour Attack—

100,000 Germans Used  
on 3 Mile Front.

## ONSLAUGHT VIEWED AS FINAL EFFORT

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 25.—Paris reports agree that the violence of the last three days attack at Verdun has been unsurpassed throughout the operations, and that the intensity of the German onslaught suggests a final supreme effort as an alternative to abandoning the enterprise.

One hundred thousand Germans on a three mile front is the estimate of the strength employed against Thaumont, while before the infantry assault was delivered the artillery deluge is stated to have eclipsed anything witnessed previously, even at Verdun. One report says the German guns lined up wheel to wheel and for several hours the French could do nothing but crawl in and out their hastily constructed shelters while an avalanche of projectiles descended.

Reports that Germans have withdrawn certain divisions to the Russian front are entirely disbelieved here. The German strength on the Verdun front is believed to be increased and they advanced in such dense hordes that the defenders were unable to see the ground. It is feared that there were twenty soldiers deep to every yard of front.

The German losses are reported to be horrible, but as the result of their grim determination they are a mile and a quarter nearer the citadel of Verdun. The fighting began Friday morning and continued all day Saturday, and according to latest accounts is not yet slackening. The German objective was the Thaumont plateau. Three divisions, numbering 36,000 men, were thrown forward and for four hours they snatched themselves in vain.

So terrible was the use of the French 75 millimeter and machine guns that the attackers could make no headway. But Von Falkenhayn's orders were "Thaumont must be taken at any cost," and despite the indescribable massacres the efforts to go forward persisted.

The Eleventh Company of the Twelfth Prussian Infantry was smashed. Other units lost 60 per cent. But still they came on. After noon the attack lost some of its intensity. Both sides took a breathing spell. At last past 11 the Germans again were ordered to charge. This ground was beset with bodies of slain comrades, but had those in front seen any sign of wavering they would have had no choice; they were pushed on by those behind and must go forward.

At the cost of a greater slaughter than anything yet seen on the slopes of the Meuse, the Germans drove a wedge into the French lines east of Thaumont. As soon as the wedge was in, an avalanche of troops swept through the ranks of the defenders and the French were obliged to abandon their first line trenches.

Half an hour later the redoubt was in the hands of the enemy and Gen. Nivelle's men had retreated to the second line positions.

### Struggle for Fleury.

Flashed by their success the Germans surged forward along the road from Douaumont to Fleury, intending to capture the village. The struggle for possession of Fleury continued all Friday night and Saturday. The struggle for the morning the Germans forced the French back somewhat, but the situation was restored by a brilliant counter-attack which sent the enemy flying back to Thaumont.

Three hours later the Germans returned with three fresh brigades. For two hours the ground was savagely contested, but in the end the Germans, by weight of numbers, reached the outskirts of Fleury after slaughtering thousands.

Attacks and counter attacks kept up with hardly a moment's respite. The French captured and still hold parts of trenches west of the Thaumont plateau, and during Saturday night, with hand grenades, they regained possession of some houses in Fleury.

There was violent fighting also between the southern end of the Bois de la Callette and the southeast portion of the Bois Pommier. After four successive attacks the enemy was driven back to his own lines with heavy losses.

Fighting continued all through Friday night in the woods between Fort de Vaux and Fort de Souville. In the reflection of shells, the German machine-guns and liquid fire. In the sectors of Le Chemin and La Laiterie repeated attacks were made by a Bavarian brigade, but the heroic defense of the French was too much for the Germans and victory rested with the defenders.

### Situation Now Serious.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Express, telegraphing today from the course of a description of the battle on the east bank of the Meuse at Verdun, says:

"At the moment it is not fair to form any definite opinion on what the result of this battle of battles may be. The last word is with the Germans, and they have not said the last word yet. The situation is serious. Nobody who knows would deny this. The ground which separates our line from the German front at Verdun is limited to three miles. Until now the gallant defenders have been able to extricate themselves from any tight corners and there are no rows.

## THIRTY-THREE YEARS AGO TO-DAY

As a rule, when one corporation succeeds better than another, it is because it delivers the goods a little better.

Thirty-three years ago to-day we issued our first policy and we know that New York real estate dealings are better for the work we have done during the past one-third of a century.

We still issue the title policy that has more capital and surplus behind it than is possessed by all the other title companies in Greater New York combined.

Real estate titles are uncertain, and you need the best title policy you can get.

## TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

Capital . . . \$ 5,000,000  
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000  
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ply made by the British headquarters to the impetuosity which he assumes is shown in England as in France, and which he sums up as declaring that the military chiefs cannot take into account popular impulses.

"British headquarters is right to-day," he says, "and will be right to-morrow. But let no time be wasted about what is necessary to prevent Verdun from falling."

Other commentators, of more importance technically, remark upon the importance of the conference. Yet it is to be repeated that public confidence is strong. The Chamberlain sitting having confirmed the confidence already felt in the high command, and apparently the Chamberlain found no cause to introduce any change.

The London correspondents at British headquarters in France have been visiting the French army in the region of Compiègne. They say that they found the highest spirits prevailing in the ranks and a fixed and serene confidence in the higher officers, who are convinced that the Germans will fall at Verdun and come home.

## FRENCH REPORT GAIN.

Say French Elements Near Thaumont Have Been Retaken.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, June 25.—The fighting on the east bank of the Meuse where the Germans made marked advances on Friday in the Thaumont plateau sector, losing part of the ground gained on Saturday while they occupied part of the village of Fleury, went on last night, and came to a halt so far as the infantry was concerned this morning.

On the night fighting the French undercounter attacks which recovered for them a few French elements to the west of the Thaumont plateau, in the direction of Hill 324. They also made some progress in the task of driving the Germans out of the village of Fleury through hand grenade fighting.

On the left bank of the Meuse the Germans attacked the French positions on the southern slopes of La Mort Homme last night, but broke under the French fire.

## HALT GERMAN ATTACK.

The official communiqué issued by the French War Office this afternoon follows:

On the left bank of the Meuse, a German attack upon our trenches on the southern slopes of La Mort Homme was stopped by our fire. The fighting continued during the course of the night in the sector of the Thaumont plateau, where our counter attacks enabled us to take a few German elements west of the work. We have made some progress with hand grenades fighting in the village of Fleury.

The German progress in the task of driving the Germans out of the village of Fleury through hand grenade fighting. In the night of June 24-25 German aeroplanes threw bombs on Lunéville, Baccarat and St. Die. The material damage was unimportant. Some children were wounded at St. Die. This has been noted with a view to reprisals.

The probability of further German attacks on the left bank, in the sector of the Côte de Froideferrière and the village of Fleury, is indicated by the resumption on an extremely violent scale at 2 o'clock this afternoon of the bombardment of these sectors. The day also saw great activity on the part of the artillery on the west bank, in the regions of Hill 304, La Mort Homme and Chantonnay.

## Artillery Active.

The official communiqué issued by the War Office to-night follows:

No infantry action was reported in the course of the day on either bank of the Meuse. On the left bank there was intense artillery activity in the regions of Hill 304, La Mort Homme and Chantonnay.

On the right bank the bombardment redoubled in violence beginning at 5 o'clock this afternoon in the sectors of the Côte de Froideferrière and Fleury.

There is no important event to report on the rest of the front aside from the usual cannonade.

## FRENCH ATTACKS FAIL.

Germans Take 200 Prisoners on East Bank of Meuse.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, June 25.—The German offensive attempts on the part of the French to recapture the ground lost on the east bank of the Meuse resulted in a costly failure. The French lost heavily in these attacks without regaining any ground. Among their losses were 200 prisoners captured.

The German War Office today mentions "heavy enemy activity" on the British front, particularly to the south of La Bassée Canal and south of the Somme.

The statement follows: "In the region south of La Bassée Canal and beyond the Somme there has been heavy enemy activity. The enemy has been endeavoring to break through the lines of the British and discharged gas unsuccessfully in the region of Beaumont Hamel."

On the left bank of the Meuse there was heavy artillery activity, especially at La Mort Homme. Small night infantry undertakings resulted in our favor. There were many violent battles in the region of the captured positions on the Meuse. All French at-

tempts to recapture the lost ground failed with very heavy losses. Two hundred prisoners were captured. East of St. Die an advance patrol captured fifteen French prisoners.

## ROBERTSON SEES KING.

Chief of British Staff's Visit Causes Comment.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, June 25.—The latest British and German communiqués, showing increased activity on the British front, are attracting attention here and receive unusual prominence in the London morning papers, which also publish conspicuously the fact that the King received Gen. Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, at Buckingham Palace last (Sunday) evening.

The following report from British headquarters in France was issued last night by the official press bureau:

After a short bombardment the enemy attempted a raid on our trenches north and east of Loos, but were driven off, leaving three dead on our parapet.

North of the River Douve a party which tried to cut our wire was driven off, leaving two dead. To-day our artillery continued to be very active on the whole front. There were artillery actions on both sides at many points, with the heaviest shelling about Neuville-St. Vaast, south of Wailly and north of the Ypres-Menin road. About the Thiepval wood and Hamel the enemy did considerable shelling with trench mortars and artillery.

Near Hulluch a hostile trench was captured by our artillery. Since yesterday evening the enemy has exploded four mines, two opposite Hulluch, one south of the Bethune-La Bassée road and one north of Neuve Chapelle. There were no casualties.

We destroyed five hostile kite balloons this afternoon. To Starve Belgians, Is Report. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

AMSTERDAM, via London, June 25.—As a reprisal against the closing of the Dutch front, which they believe was due to the Belgian conference, the Germans, it is said, have decided to subject the Belgian population to slow starvation.

## SELBORNE OUT OF CABINET.

Resigns His Office as Minister of Agriculture.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 25.—The Earl of Selborne has resigned the presidency of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Official announcement to this effect was made tonight.

The Morning Post says that the resignation of Lord Selborne was because of his disagreement with the Irish settlement scheme.

"He may not be the only person to resign for the same reason," the Morning Post says, and quotes John Dillon as saying that it was quite possible that the proposals will not be adopted because of a Cabinet break up on the question.

The Earl of Selborne became Minister of Agriculture when the present coalition Cabinet was formed. He was formerly First Lord of the Admiralty and afterwards held the office of Governor-General of the South African Union. He is 57 years old and is married to a daughter of the late Lord Salisbury and sister of Lord Robert Cecil, the British Blockade Minister. His only daughter, Lady Mabel Palmer, is the wife of Sir Edward Grey's eldest son and heir, Lord Howick. His eldest son, who bears the title of Viscount Wolmer, is a Conservative member of Parliament, and the second son, the late Capt. Robert Palmer of the Sixth Hampshire Regiment, died last February in a Turkish prison camp from wounds sustained in the fighting at Kut-el-Amara.

## GERMANS TO BE VEGETARIAN.

Prohibition of Use of Meat Planned for September.

Berlin, via London, June 25.—Owing to the scant fat and potato supplies for July and August, prohibition of the use of meat in those months has been found impracticable, but Minister of the Interior von Batocki in an interview today stated that prohibition may be resorted to in September.

A nationwide regulation of meat rations, through a uniform meat card, is planned by the Food Regulation Board, according to a Berlin dispatch. The head of that body, a uniform food card also will be introduced and the board will establish a central station for the distribution of butter, margarine and all fats. The coming harvest will not reduce the price of breadstuffs, Herr von Batocki declared.

The Food Minister expressed himself decidedly optimistic with regard to the forthcoming crops and emphasized that "there can be no talk of undernourishment of the people." He said efforts will be made to make Germany independent of the outside world for agriculture and raw materials.

## JUTLAND FIGHT AN ACCIDENT.

Ship Here From England Says Raiders That Caused It Were Sunk.

New light on the Jutland sea fight was brought in yesterday by officers of the Cunarder Andania, from London. They say that it is agreed among naval experts that the battle before Jutland, Liverpool that the meeting of the German and British fleets was accidental.

Six German auxiliary cruisers, equipped for raiding, had been ordered off the coast of Iceland, had started out to reach the North Atlantic under protection of a part of the German fleet. This was flanked by Admiral Beatty by the British Intelligence Office, the Andania's officers assert, and the ships of Beatty in the effort to cut the auxiliaries got in touch with the German war vessels.

In the battle that followed the auxiliaries were forgotten for a time. Later, when the German war craft returned to their base, fast British cruisers were sent after the auxiliaries, overtaking and sinking every one of them, the Andania's officers declare.

## BOMBS KILL 115 AT CIRCUS.

French Airmen Also Wounded 200 at Karlsruhe.

LONDON, June 25.—More than 120 persons were killed in the French air raid on Karlsruhe last week, according to advisers reaching here by way of Switzerland.

Several bombs intended for the railway station in the city were dropped by mistake in Hagenbeck's Circus. Not less than 115 dead were carried off and more than 200 were injured.

## WEEK'S BRITISH LOSS 8,070.

Casualties Include 115 Officers and 1,487 Men Killed.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 25.—An official casualty list issued to-night covering the week's casualties on all British fronts gives the number of officers at 234, of whom 115 were killed, and that of men at 7,732, of whom 1,487 were killed. This makes a total number of casualties for the past week of 8,070, of whom 1,602 were killed.

## Delicious Woman Leaps to Death.

While her nurse was preparing medicine Mrs. Anna O'Shea, 24 years old, de-

lirious from pneumonia, jumped from a third floor window of 41 West Sixty-fourth street yesterday. She died in Roosevelt Hospital.

## HISTORY ECLIPSED BY VERDUN BATTLE

Men Fighting and Dying as Never Before, Declares Observer.

## CUT OFF FROM WORLD

TURN, June 25.—"Oh, if the women and children and civilians of France knew how gigantic is the struggle which is being fought here at Verdun, upon their knees they would await the end of this battle in which soldiers fight and die as never before in the history of the world soldiers have fought and died."

In a description of the Verdun fighting, Ferri Pesant, special correspondent of the Turin Stampa, thus speaks of the fury of the struggle and the heroism of the French soldiers. He writes, in part:

"It is the right of the soldiers to have their sufferings described, to have their many dead comrades honored and to have their heroic deeds told in all details. Avocourt, Melancourt, Dead Man Hill, Cross' Wood, Vaux Douaumont—only the name changes; the hell is the same everywhere."

The first arduous task is that of the detachments who are to replace the victors in the foremost trenches, to 'get there' is an almost superhuman task. The positions which are to be held by the French (3½ miles) behind the front are some six or seven. And this whole zone is bathed by the constant terrific fire of the German artillery. This fire, six, seven kilometers must be covered in half shattered communication trenches, on roads and paths that are swept continually by shells on fields dotted with deep holes, under trees that are no protection but merely form so many more targets for the German shells.

To cover these six or seven kilometers often takes more than four hours and always costs 10 per cent. of the reserve detachments. Arrived at last, the soldiers must remain in their positions seven days, cut off from all the world. For a whole week they must forgo all hope of being supplied with food or ammunition. As much as they can carry they take along with them.

"Sometimes they find in the badly shattered communication trenches a little ammunition, but rarely something to eat. Then it is a question of holding out. What have they to hope for? As if on a storm whipped island they are cut off from all aid and supplies for seven days. Depending entirely upon themselves, no matter how small their number grows, they must hold out and resist the enemy onslaughts."

"If something goes wrong with the machine guns, no mechanic can be called—no even some one who could bring necessary instruments to repair the damage. They must help themselves as well as they can."

"Once in a first line trench, the soldier must be prepared not to sleep for seven days and nights, to eat and drink nothing. Not even the worst consolation of a command, a telephone inspiration, can they hope for. For long since the bombardment has had its effect. It is so thoroughly that no further communication is possible, and surely if the enemy had the means to say them in the field, they would have been dead and buried."

"For seven days the thundering hail of steel sweeps without pause over their heads, and often a missile buries itself a few feet from the soldier in the midst of the rain of fire, totally enveloping them in their heroism is their only support. If only half of them survived, that is itself a wonderful result, which can, however, be achieved only if in the course of one day they have had to repulse not more than three German attacks."

## 3,000 OUT SELLING FLOWERS.

Large Amount Realized for Jewish War Sufferers.

In spite of the rain more than 3,000 volunteer flower sellers appeared at the headquarters of the Jewish War Sufferers, 154 East Broadway, yesterday morning, to contribute their services to the flower selling campaign for raising money for war relief.

More than 300,000 flowers had been laid in for the day, and these were being sold at large donations of flowers from Jacob H. Schiff, Felix M. Warburg, Adolph and Philip Lewinsohn and others. The donors had to be sold yesterday or be sent to hospitals.

The returns had not been checked up last night, but Boris Fingerhord, executive secretary of the committee, thought \$20,000 would be too low an estimate.

The committee may decide to continue the sale of the flowers today.

## WANTS NO BRYAN ADDRESS.

Objects to Commemorative Presence at Educators' Convention.

Strong opposition to the appearance of William Jennings Bryan on July 4 before the convention of the National Education Association, which opens in this city next Saturday, has been expressed by S. Stanwood Meekins of the National League.

Mr. Meekins in a letter to Secretary Springer of the association, said: "I feel that no more unfortunate selection could have been made to address a body of educators. His career is evidence of the fact that he is incapable of hard reasoning or correct thinking. His free press program and his peace advocacy prove this."

Mr. Springer said yesterday that the association would welcome all sides on the subject of preparedness and other issues. He said that Miss Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, secretary of the School Peace League, would be one of the speakers, while C. G. Peaton, president of the Milwaukee State Normal School, who is a preparedness advocate, will be another speaker.

The association expects an attendance of 20,000 educators for the eight day convention. Among those who will speak will be President Wilson, Secretary McAdoo and ex-President Taft.

## 20 HURT IN ELECTION RIOTS.

Panama Also Has Several Killings in the Interior.

PANAMA, June 25.—Twenty persons were slain in election riots here in Panama yesterday and several were killed in the interior. No Americans are reported to have been killed or injured.

An new address is being published in the office of the Panama Star and Herald, the opposition newspaper.

# Why Spend your Money, "with a Spade"?

The greatest Need of this Nation  
—is THRIFT

THRIFT does not mean Penuriousness! Its first principle consists in getting FULL VALUE for each Dollar of Income expended.

Getting less is not complimentary to the intelligence of even a Millionaire. Being liberal and generous, in affairs where it is proper and deliberate to be so, differs widely from being thrifless, thoughtless and careless in buying things, on a business basis.

A habit of "Jumping at Conclusions," instead of Thinking out these Conclusions, costs many a man a lifetime of Un-success.

Too many Americans indolently act upon the shallow theory that an article "must be" WORTH more, merely because it Costs more.

They are thus taxed a heavy price, all through life, for such an indolent habit of Thought.

They work hard, industriously and intelligently, to acquire money.

Then (for their personal needs) they "Spend it with a Spade."

They "spread" it without a fraction of that shrewdness and thoroughness with which they acquired it.

Is this complimentary to the judgment of even the Wealthiest?

Do people become Wealthy who acquire the careless HABIT of "Spending Money," instead of intelligent, thoughtful BUYING with it?

ABOUT 12,000,000 Tires for Motor-Cars and Trucks were made and sold in U. S. A. last year (1915).

That quantity was divided up among some 200 Makers, Makes or Brands of Tires.

But, of this total production a full FOURTH was made by a single Rubber Concern.

That Concern is the B. F. Goodrich Company, Its Motor Car, and Truck, Tire Output and Sales, during its latest fiscal year, were FIFTY PER CENT (50%) LARGER than the next largest Output and Sale, by any other Rubber or Tire Concern in America.

Behind this huge production is a 47-year Experience in Rubber-Working—an all-sufficient Capital,—and a raw-material Purchasing-Power indicated by its manufacture and sale of over 30,000,000 pounds of Rubber Products in 1915.

Back of all that again, will be found an unquestioned RECORD for Business-Integrity, for Good-Faith, Square-Dealing—and a long-continued POLICY of giving the maximum Value feasible, to Consumers and Dealers.

MONEY, therefore, cannot make BETTER Fabric Tires,—at ANY price,—than this Goodrich Experience, Purchasing-Power, Capital, and Intention are now producing.

And,—the Goodrich Fair-List Prices quoted herewith, on Fabric Tires, could never be so LOW (for such HIGH quality) without the enormous VOLUME, which so reduces Cost as to make these lowest prices possible.

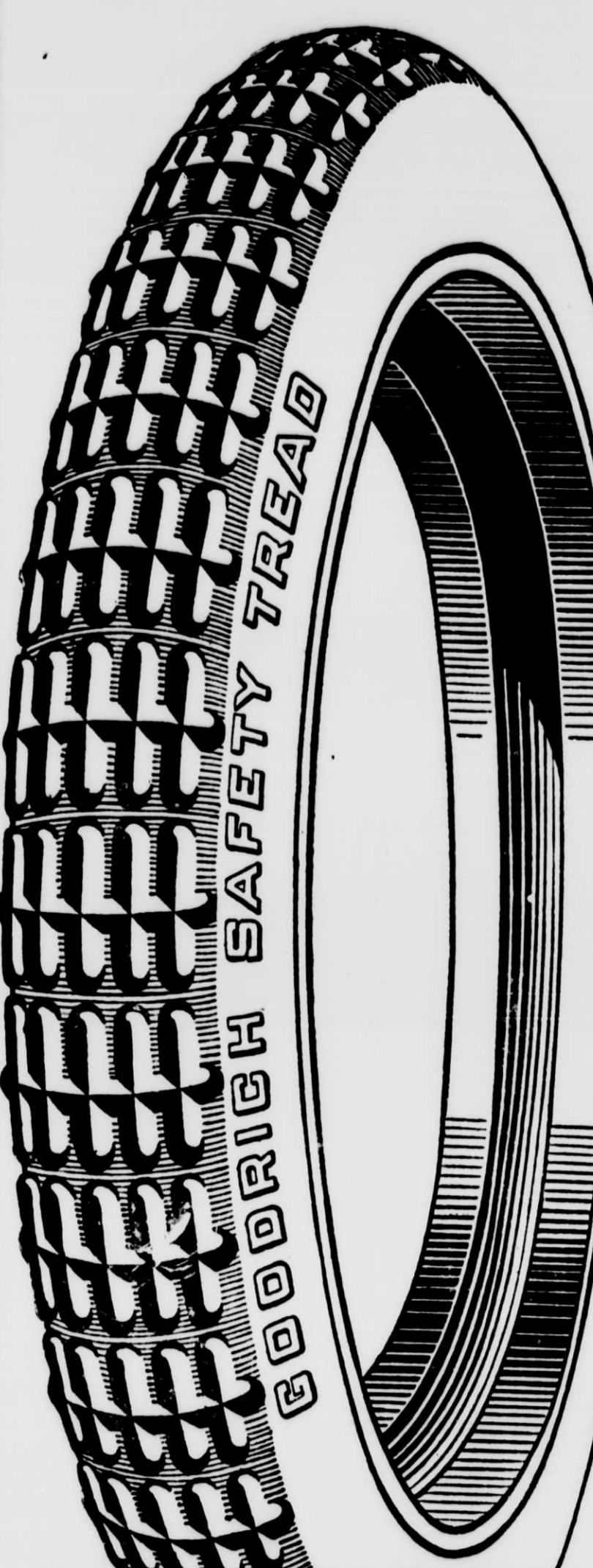
When you pay MORE than the Goodrich Fair-List prices here quoted for ANY Fabric Tire you are NOT getting better Tires.

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30 x 3	Ford Sizes	\$10.40
30 x 3 1/2		\$13.40
32 x 3 1/2		\$15.45
33 x 4		\$22.00
34 x 4		\$22.40
35 x 4 1/2		\$31.20
36 x 4 1/2		\$31.60
37 x 5		\$37.35

# GOODRICH "Black-Tread" Tires

# "TEXTAN"—Does for your SHOE Soles what black "Barefoot-Rubber" does for Goodrich Tire Soles.

—Wears longer than Leather! —Is Non-Slippery! —Is more Flexible than Leather!  
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Ask your Shoe Dealer, or Shoe Repairer, for Textan Soles on your next pair of Shoes.

Buy it in the sealed glass jar. The Best is always the Cheapest. Substitutes cost YOU same price.